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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1918.

五華通報十二月九日香港

BRITISH ATTACK ON SIXTEEN-MILE FRONT.

BACK ON THE OLD MARCH LINE.

OVER SIX THOUSAND PRISONERS CAPTURED.

London, September 18.

On a front of ten miles, between Gouzeaucourt and Holnon, the old March line is now in the hands of the British. We have reached a line running westward of Gouzeaucourt and Villers Guislain and eastward of L'Empire, Hargicourt, Villers, Verguier, Berthaucourt, Fresney and Holnon.

The First Great Aim.

Paris, September 18.

The military expert of the newspaper *Evenement* foresees developments in the immediate future. He says henceforth the struggle will continue uninterruptedly. Several sectors are equipped for an offensive, giving Marshal Foch a variety of choice. The first great aim is the smashing of the hinge of the Hindenburg Line behind the St. Quentin-Lan Line, causing the obliteration of the huge salient from Flanders to the Argonne.

A Fine British Feat.

London, September 18.

Writing this evening, Beuter's correspondent at British Headquarters says:—In today's fighting near St. Quentin the enemy fought doggedly, evidently with a clear conception of the great strategic importance of the ground. The weather helped in some measure by decreasing observation in the early stages, so that we were occasionally almost on top of the enemy before being observed. On the other hand, rain rendered the ground mushy, and it was difficult going in the gullies. The tanks contributed to our progress.

The Germans assembled considerable artillery along the front of attack, backed by long-range guns firing from well behind the Hindenburg Line, although the latter had to restrict their shooting to the comparatively few targets previously registered and did not seriously cause any obstacles to our advance.

The German Alpine Corps carried the brunt of the resistance, putting up a stout struggle around the key position of Ephey. The moral of some of the other enemy divisions is poor, and although the machine-guns generally stick to their guns until the last, the infantry shows a readiness to surrender.

The Australians made good progress on the right, capturing Ascension Farm, which is a strong redoubt north of Fresney, and Villers, upon a spur dominating the St. Quentin Canal. The general impression is that it has been a good day for the Allies. The one spot at which comparatively little progress was made is around the point of the Franco-British liaison, but our guns are coming more and more into action in this sector, taking a heavy toll of the concentrated infantry. The ground everywhere is well adapted for defence.

We gained some most important points of observation and achieved results of high value. Considering the density of the elastic system of defences, the advance was very fine for a. A notable feature is the stiffer resistance which the enemy is offering. He has apparently strengthened his position with fresh reserves.

The latest news suggests a steadily improving situation.

Three Thousand Prisoners.

London, September 18.

Beuter learns that this morning's British attack was on a front of fifteen miles. We penetrated to an average depth of three miles, took 3,000 prisoners and captured some guns. It was an attack with limited objectives to pierce the old March line. The enemy fought well.

Over 6,000 Prisoners.

London, September 19.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Troops belonging to the Third and Fourth British Armies attacked with complete success at 5.20 this morning on a front of about sixteen miles, between Holnon and Gouzeaucourt. Our troops on the whole of this front, advancing in heavy storms of rain, carried the enemy's positions by assault, swept over the old British trench systems of March, 1918, and reached and captured the outer defences of the Hindenburg Line in wide sectors.

English and Scottish troops on the right captured Fresney le Petit, Berthaucourt and Ponta, meeting and overcoming strong resistance, particularly on the extreme right.

On the right centre, two Australian Divisions captured Le Verguier, Villaret and Hargicourt. Pushing forward with great determination, they established themselves in the old German advanced positions westward and south-westward of Bellicourt, having penetrated the enemy's defences to a depth of three miles.

In the left centre, the 74th Yeomanry Division and other Divisions, composed of East County and London troops, captured Templeux le Guerard, Ronseay, Ephey and Pezieres, also penetrating to a great depth.

Northward of Pezieres, the 21st Division attacked over the northern portion of the sector, defended by it so gallantly on March 21 and 22. Having captured its old front trenches, with the strong point of Vaucelle Farm, and beaten off a counter-attack, it pushed forward more than a mile beyond this line, capturing several hundred prisoners and a battery complete with teams.

On the left, English and Welsh troops carried the remainder of the high ground southward of Gouzeaucourt, reaching the outskirts of Villers Guislain, and captured Gauche Wood.

We captured over 6,000 prisoners and a number of guns in the course of these successful operations.

Reporting on aviation, Sir Douglas Haig says:—Enemy aircraft was less active on the 17th inst. The British carried out reconnaissances photography all day long, far beyond the German lines. We destroyed eleven and drove down five enemy machines. Ten British machines are missing. We heavily bombed three German aerodromes at night-time. We brought down three large hostile night-bombers over our lines. One British night-flier is missing. We dropped 234 tons of bombs in twenty-four hours.

The German Version.

London, September 19.

The German evening wireless message says:—The Anglo-French attacked on a wide front from Havrincourt Wood to the Somme. Counter-attacks are progressing. Our snipers penetrated the centre between Hargicourt and Ephey. Elsewhere the attacks failed.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

BRITISH ATTACK ON SIXTEEN-MILE FRONT.

Remarkable Features of British Advance.

London, September 19.

Correspondents in France emphasize the stiffening of the enemy resistance, making yesterday's British advance all the more remarkable. German gun-power is unusually strong. The long-range and high-velocity guns employed draw a line of fire almost equal to a barrage across a wide extent of country. Hence for the first time for a long period, most of the British casualties are from shell splinters and not machine-gun bullets. This more intensive artillery gives an index of the strength of the British effort necessary to clear the ridge with numerous fortified villages lying immediately in front of the main Hindenburg Line, into which the Germans are being pushed by the irresistible British pressure.

An important feature of the advance is that the British have not merely passed their old line of March 21, but have attained their greatest success near Bellicourt, where the St. Quentin Canal, which is practically an integral part of the Hindenburg Line, runs for three or four miles underground. This tunnel begins near Bellicourt and ends near the villages of Oastel and L'Empire. The heights commanding the tunnel site are now largely in British hands, and the Germans at this point cannot hope to oppose the advance of the tanks by flooding the country.

Substantial French Progress.

London, September 19.

A French communiqué states:—During the day our troops, operating in conjunction with the British Army, progressed in the region west of St. Quentin.

Between Holnon and Essigny le Grand, on a front of ten kilometres, notwithstanding desperate resistance, we advanced our lines to an average depth of two kilometres and reached the western outskirts of Fressigny and Silenay. We captured Savoy Wood and Fontaine le Clerc. Farther south, we hold the southern outskirts of Contescourt and have approached Essigny le Grand. We took several hundred prisoners.

North of the Aisne, we continued to progress west of Jony. The enemy delivered strong counter-attacks on the plateau east of Aisne, but our counter-attack drove back the enemy and resulted in fresh gains of ground and 130 prisoners.

French Nearing St. Quentin.

London, September 19.

Writing last evening, Beuter's correspondent at French Headquarters says:—General Debeney's Army continues to advance in the direction of St. Quentin in conjunction with the British to the north. It was resisted most vigorously by the Germans a few hundred yards in front of the Hindenburg Line which runs west of the town whose suburbs form part of its defences. Groups of infantry, lavishly supplied with machine-guns, are dotted about everywhere, endeavouring to hold up the advance, but vainly, for the French by alternating dashes with infiltration tactics are steadily progressing and are now only two miles from St. Quentin's suburbs. They are already holding some of their old trenches on a wide stretch of front.

The Enemy Withdrawal.

London, September 18.

Beuter's correspondent at American Headquarters, writing last evening, says:—On the line in the St. Mihiel sector to Bapaume, Manheulles, Pinheville, St. Hilaire, Duncourt, Woel, Hamont and south of Jaulny and Rembécourt, just north of Vendre, south of Sampey to the old line east of Pont-a-Mousson, the enemy has been continuing his general withdrawals towards the position which now constitutes his line on our front. West of Souleuvre Farm, he has been shelling the quarries we captured at Norroy.

The enemy continues to be active aérienly and he dropped bombs during the night of the 11th inst. on Pont-a-Mousson.

The prisoners are well fed, clothed and equipped, but of bad moral and inferior in type compared with those captured six months ago.

Significant Movements.

London, September 18.

Beuter's correspondent at American Headquarters, writing at 5 p.m. on the 18th inst., states:—Patrols report that the enemy is mining Haumont, suggesting an intention to leave, but he is strengthening dug-outs at strong points along the Hindenburg Line. Much movement of men and wagons is noted in the vicinity of Marfaux, Conflans and Chambley. Five prisoners have been taken belonging to the 14th Storm Battalion. Such battalions are never used for line work except when the enemy is hard pressed for reserves. Prisoners agreed at the lowness of their own moral and admitted that the Army is greatly discouraged by the Anglo-American successes.

BRITISH AIRMEN BUSY.

London, September 18.

The Admiralty reports:—During the past forty-eight hours, Royal Air Force contingents, co-operating with the Navy, dropped thirteen tons of bombs on Bapaume docks and Marfaux Aerodrome. They destroyed eleven hostile machines and drove down seven uncontrollable. Four British machines are missing.

Two seaplanes and two aeroplanes engaged a formation of five enemy seaplanes approaching the East Coast. One hostile machine was destroyed, the remainder retiring eastward.

GERMAN TROOPS MUTINY.

London, September 19.

Le Nouvelles reports a mutiny among German troops, mostly boys of eighteen, at Aix le Chappel whilst proceeding to the front. An escort fired, killing eight and wounding many. Others driven into a train flung their rifles out of the windows.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE SALONICA OFFENSIVE.

A Magnificent Advance Registered.

London, September 18.

In the Balkans the Allies have advanced ten miles on a front of twenty and have reached the Cerna River. They have captured over fifty guns. The Allied losses are slight. The Bulgars fought stubbornly on the 15th inst. Thereafter, without trenches, their opposition was weak.

A Fifteen-Mile Penetration.

London, September 19.

A French Eastern communiqué states:—Despite important reinforcements hastily brought up and a desperate defense, the Allied offensive continued successfully on the 17th inst. All the day's objectives were reached. Attacks developed on a front of thirty-five kilometres reached a maximum depth of fifteen. The Serbians, operating with French and Hellenic detachments, after a severe struggle captured the villages of Zevik and Stravina and the height at Polchitsa and Brhovata, northward of the river Gradačica.

The village of Gradačica was captured, despite a fierce defence.

In the centre, the Allies progressed on a crest rising from Kocca north-westward and gained a footing in the heights at Kuchkovskaia. Over fifty guns, including twenty of heavy calibre and very great booty were captured. The number of prisoners is incessantly growing.

The Allies have gained complete air supremacy, the airmen participating most actively in all directions.

The Advance Continues.

Paris, September 19.

News from Salonica shows that enemy counter-attacks in the Kostitsa region, wherein Germans co-operated, were repulsed. The Allies are continuing to advance along the whole front. The villages of Gradačica and Stravina have been captured. The enemy continues to abandon enormous material.

Future Possibilities.

Paris, September 19.

Press military experts, analysing the Macedonian offensive, opine that the entire massif eastward of the Cerna bend will soon be cleared up, enabling developments northward of Monastir, Prilep, Velas and Isip, where the Bulgarians considered they were masters for evermore, should shortly be threatened.

THE AUSTRIAN PEACE MOVE.

Mr. Hughes's Stirring Reply.

London, September 18.

Speaking at a luncheon at the Savoy Hotel to Asia Press delegates, Mr. Hughes, referring to the Austrian peace proposal, said the enemy, beaten on the battlefield, now sought to snare victory by camouflage. Mr. Balfour's reply certainly spoke for the Australians. (Cheers). President Wilson's reply was a most swift and most stinging blow at a weak joint in the enemy's armour. The enemy's peace bait had failed. The enemy would bait their hooks again, cunningly, a thousand times more if necessary, but the only peace which would be permitted must be a peace, dictated perhaps in Potsdam, which would ensure that the military power of Germany was ever broken. (Cheers).

"The Man in White House."

Amsterdam, September 19.

Commenting on President Wilson's reply to the Austrian peace Note, the *Rheinische Westfälische Zeitung* states:—This cold, chilling scorn, this cool rejection, has a more shattering effect than all the semi-official phrases that the man in White House could have used.

FUTURE PEACE MOVES.

The Need for Allied Diplomatic Unity.

London, September 19.

The *Times* says there is much curiosity in diplomatic circles as regards the channel through which the German peace offer was conveyed to Belgium. This and the failure of the Austro-German peace offensive, has revived among Allied diplomats the question whether the Allied Governments should not establish the same unity of diplomatic control, similar to the Military Unity already achieved. It is urged that the late peace offensive is probably a preliminary manoeuvre and may soon be followed by offensives more precise and less easy to meet. Even if the Allies decide that the Austro-Hungarian Note does not require a concerted Allied reply, though opinions differ on this point, it is suggested that certain diplomatic Versailles may be indispensable to meet future emergencies with absolute unanimity. Its establishment pre-supposes the drafting of a definite Allied peace policy as a basis of diplomacy, and it is argued that no time should be lost by the Allied Governments in giving this matter their earnest consideration.

THE COTTON SPINNERS' STRIKE.

Premier's Appeal to the Operatives.

London, September 17.

Mr. Lloyd George has sent a letter to the Association of Operative Cotton Spinners appealing to the spinners, in the interests of the men fighting, to return to work and leave the decision of disputed matters in the hands of the Government after inquiry by a Tribunal to be immediately appointed by the Government.

Appeal to be Discussed.

London, September 17.

The Press Bureau announces that as a result of a conference of representatives of the Operative Cotton Spinners Association, the Board of Trade and the Labour Ministry held in London to-day a meeting of the Executive of the Association and a special meeting of representatives will be held in Manchester to-morrow to discuss the Premier's appeal.

THE SIBERIAN FRONT.

The Situation at Kasa.

Amsterdam, September 19.

The *Rheinische Westfälische Zeitung* states that the Czechoslovakians are strongly entrenched near Kasa, with plenty of artillery. It claims that Kasa is held by Soviet troops but is a mere heap of ruins.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 5.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph")

DEATH OF VISCOUNT MOTONO.

Japan's Foreign Minister.

Washington, Sept. 18.

A message from Tokyo reports the death of

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GENERAL NEWS.

Ten Million Pounds Sailed.
Ten million suits of clothes would be wanted in the first two years after the war; it was said at the opening of the Standard Clothing Exhibition at Birmingham. Sir Charles Sykes said his department at Bradford was responsible for every yard of cloth for the Army and Navy, which meant £6 millions a year.

£10,000 in Diamonds

Four parcels of diamonds, valued at £10,000, were condemned by the Prize Court recently. Three of the parcels were sent from Bondesbury and Amsterdam to Shanghai, and counsel for the Crown said that the value of these diamonds was about £7,000 in 1916 and nearly £9,000 now.

£100 for Horses' Portraits.

Sporting books made good prices at Christie's recently. C. J. Apperley's "Life of a Sportsman" realized £60, while a series of 13 coloured portraits of the winning horses in the St. Leger Stakes at Doncaster, 1816-24, was sold for £200. A work on bronze of the Renaissance by Wilhelm Bode (from the collection of Mr. Pierpont Morgan) went for £52.

£47,500 for a Pearl Necklace.

At Christie's a beautiful single-row pearl necklace, composed of 51 well-matched and graduated pearls of super-Oriental, the property of the late Mme. di Salvi, was bought for £47,500 by Mr. Rodriguez. The highest figure previously given at Christie's was £41,370 for a Romney portrait. For the jewels sold yesterday over £90,000 was paid, which is a record for day's sale.

Debts of a Peer's Son.

Affairs of Lord Sholto George Douglas, son of the late Marquess of Queensberry were examined in the London Bankruptcy Court recently. Prior to the death of his father in 1900 (said debtor), he received a voluntary allowance of £200 per annum, but then became entitled to a fund of £10,000, representing his share of the estate, and on which he subsisted until it was exhausted in 1909. During the next three years he was in America, but in 1912 returned to this country, and was in receipt of a voluntary allowance of £10 a week from a relative. The examination was closed, the accounts showing liabilities £220, and assets nil.

Breezes in the Lords.

A passage of arms occurred in the House of Lords not long ago between Earl Curzon and Lord Wimborne. The former said he had come to the House against his doctor's orders to contradict the statement that he invited Lord Wimborne to postpone his question with regard to von Kuhlmann's peace speech. What he did was to try to persuade the noble lord, in the public interest, to withdraw the motion altogether. For him to have put down a question of that delicate character without consulting the leader of the House was most unwise proceeding. Lord Wimborne warmly repudiated the doctrine that members were not entitled to put down questions without the consent of the leader of the House, and the matter then dropped.

Lobsters and Pictures.

An amusing story was related by Mr. Fisher, the Education Minister, at Dulwich College prize-giving. "I remember an eccentric, well-dressed Frenchman, a man of letters," he said, "who could be seen wandering at the Palais Royal, trailing behind him a large red lobster on a blue cord. To ladies who offered him the alternative of a pug, he was wont to reply, 'A lobster is a silent animal, a pug is a noisy animal, a lobster comprehends the secrets of the deep.' (Laughter.) Dulwich College, he added, had the prettiest collection of some of the most beautiful pictures in the world, and these would give a deep insight into the secrets of the deep. West-minister boys had the votes to the House of Commons, the boys at Dulwich had the votes to a gallery of pictures. All I can say is, give me lobsters." The silent, (Laughter.) I depend upon it, if a salmon is to have a place there, it is a great salmon. (Laughter.) The boys at Dulwich College had the prettiest gallery in the world, and the boys at the House of Commons had the prettiest pictures in the world.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1918.

BELGIUM THE UNCONQUERABLE.

A few days ago there were rumours abroad that simultaneous with the Austrian peace overtures Germany had been making specious proposals to Belgium with a view to securing her neutrality for the remainder of the war. That there was good ground for these statements is now evident, inasmuch as a French newspaper asserts that the Huns suggested to the Belgians that they should conclude a separate peace, but that the latter, after consultation with the Allies, have decided absolutely to reject the proposal. There could, of course, be no other answer anticipated, for, despite all her terrible suffering and anguish Belgium has all through the dreary years of the war remained steadfast and loyal to those nations who in 1914 heeded her piteous cries for succour.

That Germany should seek to wean Belgium away from the Allied cause surprises no one. Such a step is fully in accord with the methods which she has employed throughout the war and which in more than one instance have been attended with success. Possibly she argued that if she had been able to count out Russia and Rumania, though not in possession of these countries, the task would be relatively easy with Belgium, still untroubled wholly in German hands. But if she argued from any such basis, she reckoned without her host. Belgium has been ravaged and distressed in this war to degrees of which we can have little comprehension. She stood the early onslaughts of the enemy, saw her fair cities fall one after another into the Hun's hands, her people had to flock out of the country in thousands and those who remained were made the slaves of Germany and many of them compelled to sit at the enemy's feet in his military operations. More than that, the full rigour of German military law was enforced, no Belgian dared to have an opinion of his own, and huge levies were exacted on the flimsiest of excuses. With the facts thus, the Germans probably thought that they had killed the Belgian spirit, but there was one factor of which they failed to take account. They forgot that Belgium had a soul—a soul that has lived through troubles and trials that seldom fail to the lot of any nation. And it is that soul which speaks to day and which has given the Kaiser and his paid gang of oppressors a dignified and unambiguous rebuff. Though without a country at the moment to call their own, and through bleeding from the unhealed wounds of four years of the most intense suffering, the Belgian nation still has the courage to resist temptation and to spurn the German overtures. Belgium frankly tells the Germans that she will not sell her soul.

It is quite conceivable that, stung by the refusal, the Huns will renew their devilry in Belgium and that the distressed inhabitants of that occupied country may have new strophes thrust upon them. That would be altogether in line with the bullying policy of the German militarists. But any such turn of events would only serve to steel the determination of the Belgians, whose soldiers are even now showing that they are a factor in the war. It would do more than that: it would re-kindle the righteous indignation of the whole of the Allies and increase their determination to punish the savages of Europe until they yield for mercy. The freedom-loving Powers have sworn to liberate Belgium, who will never be tempted to go back upon those who are pledged to see her free again. Helpers and helpers have formed a holy alliance which will withstand all the assaults of the enemy, till the day comes when the oppressor's heel is lifted and justice is done that bravely nation which has saved the German Empire, which has, and is dying from the excesses of its noble soul for liberty and freedom.

Another Sign.

An interesting sidelight on the recent Allied advance on the Western Front is to be found in a captured German document, a copy of which appeared in our issue of yesterday. This document, signed by General von Morgen, who incidentally is the General who made a hurried and ignominious retreat in a motor car at the early commencement of the Allies' attack on August 8, plausibly attempts to explain the enemy's retreat in the usual manner: "owing to military reasons we allowed (sic) the English to occupy desolate enemy country." It exhorts its readers to defend the homes and families of the Fatherland, at the same time reminding them that they have always proved themselves more than a match for the English, "who only attack with dash when accompanied by tanks." How fatuous these reminders must seem to the weary German soldier, who after four years of war against the British must surely be in a position to put the fighting qualities of our troops at their true value. It only goes to show in what desperate straits the German leaders find themselves when they have to bolster up the flagging spirits of their men with such flimsy excuses and foolish praise.

The New U. S. Ambassador.

The over-night cables contain the announcement of the appointment of Mr. John W. Davis, Solicitor General of the United States, as Ambassador to London, in the place of Dr. Page, recently resigned. The new Ambassador, who is a comparatively young man, being 45 years of age, has spent his life in the law and politics. For very many years prior to his appointment as Solicitor General in 1913, he took a most prominent part in the politics of West Virginia. He has been candidate for U. S. Senator and was elected to Congress some few years ago as a Democrat in what was a Republican district of Virginia, making a very remarkable canvas. His victory on this occasion showed him to be a very strong man, with a big future before him, and it was only to become Solicitor General in 1913 that he took a most prominent part in the politics of West Virginia. He has been candidate for U. S. 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HONGKONG WAR CONTRIBUTIONS.

Some Further Acknowledgments.

The Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Hon. Secretary of the War Charities Committee, writes as follows:-

The extracts that follow are made from a great number of further acknowledgments of subscriptions, including the acknowledgments of the St. George's Day total, which was remitted through the War Charities Committee. Mr. Murray Stewart carried out all the details of the distribution. The subscriptions of \$8,000 and \$5,000 to the King George's Fund for Sailors were recognised by special letters of acknowledgment signed by the Chairman, H. B. H. the Duke of Connaught to the War Charities and the St. George's Committees. The former reads:-

Sir—I have heard with great pleasure that a gift of \$8,000 has been made as a donation to King George's Fund for Sailors, and also that this sum is derived from monies raised by public subscription in the Colony of Hongkong, and administered by the Hongkong War Charities Committee.

As Chairman of the General Council of King George's Fund for Sailors I wish to convey to you an expression of great appreciation and thanks for this magnificent gift, and I would ask you to convey this expression of thanks both to the Members of the Hongkong War Charities Committee and to all those residents in the Colony of Hongkong through whose generosity this gift originated.

I know only too well the admiration and esteem which is felt throughout the whole Empire for the endurance and self-sacrifice of British seamen, and it is a source of much encouragement to all those who have the interests of King George's Fund at heart to feel that it provides a channel through which a practical expression of gratitude can be made by the people of the Empire to those who have upheld the best traditions of the sea.

Believe me,
Yours faithfully,
ARTHUR.
Chairman.

H. E. M. Paul Cambon, the French Ambassador, writes:-

I am in receipt to-day of your letter of 13th June enclosing a cheque of \$1,500 as a donation to the French Red Cross Society from the Hongkong St. George's Society. I have handed this sum to the British Committee of the French Red Cross to be administered by them in the name of the generous donors.

The interests of Britain and France are more closely than ever interwoven, and the immensity of this struggle for humanity falls heavily upon the shoulders of us all. The geographical position of France, however, has brought upon our country burdens which are only made bearable by the knowledge of the sympathy and of the unstinted support of our great Allies throughout the world.

Of the innumerable tokens which I have received of your Empire's depth of understanding of France, and of what the War means to her, none have been more notable than the repeated gifts from the Colony of Hongkong. It is, therefore, with a deep sense of gratitude that I beg of you to convey my thanks on behalf of France and of her wounded sons to every member of the Hongkong St. George's Society who has been instrumental in placing this magnificent sum at the disposal of the Red Cross.

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours very truly,
(S) PAUL CAMBON.

Sir Henry Procter, Hon. Treasurer of the Young Men's Christian Association, writes:-

We are just completing two huts at Saltapea, which is a very large camp with something like 10,000 men in the Canterbury area. We shall be glad to use your money for the two huts and name them both after the donors if you agree. I think you could not have better ones for your money.

Two huts have one at Purfleet and another at Hurst Park, which have just been requisitioned as urgently needed, have been provided out of the St. George's Day subscriptions and marked "Presented by St. George's Society, Hongkong."

From the Central Prisoners of War Committee:-

We are indeed indebted to many good friends in Hongkong. The money now sent (\$2,800 by the St. George's Society) will be utilised for the benefit of prisoners of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, The West Yorks Regiment and the Labour Battalion, and separately from the prisoners for whom we are utilising the contributions of the War Charities Committee.

The subscriptions of \$8,000 and \$5,000 to the King George's Fund for Sailors were recognised by special letters of acknowledgment signed by the Chairman, H. B. H. the Duke of Connaught to the War Charities and the St. George's Committees. The former reads:-

The Mayor of Dover writes:-

The principal object of the Dover Patriot Fund is to give immediate relief to the widows or others who have depended on the deceased and who so frequently need such relief, pending receipt of assistance from the Government. Frequently also the widows or parents come to this town when they receive the news of the death of the husband or son when they are cared for by my Committee during the time they stay here.

I may add that in order that there shall be no overlapping in the distribution of our funds I am in constant touch with the Grand Fleet Fund and with the Navy League and all cases brought forward for relief are carefully investigated without forgetting the primary object "Immediate Relief".

I shall be glad if you will kindly convey to the St. George's Committee my deep sense of gratitude for their generosity to support them.

There can be no doubt that the Community will entirely approve his views; and an answer in this sense has been sent to him.

It is my great wish that the many new recruits who, I fear, must join what is now so familiarly known as the 'Dark Regiment' before the War is brought to a close, shall in every way be afforded the same opportunity and advantages enjoyed by those who now glory in the name of 'old St. Dunstan's'.

The Tennis Matches Postponed.

We are asked to state that on account of the bad weather, the C.R.C. "At Home" and the Tennis League matches between the Champions and the Best in Division A, B and C, fixed for tomorrow afternoon, are postponed to some other date, which will be notified later.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHAREHOLDERS are reminded of the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company to be held on TUESDAY the 8th day of October 1918, at 12 o'clock NOON at the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Company Limited, No. 6 Pedder Street, Hongkong for the purpose of considering and if thought fit confirming as a Special Resolution in the Resolution set out underneath which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 19th day of September 1918.

That the regulations contained in the printed document submitted to the meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the chairman thereof be and the same are hereby approved and that such regulations be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company in substitution for and to the exclusion of all the existing Articles thereof.

Dated the 20th day of September, 1918.

At the request of the Admiralty, the Wards were opened to receive Belgian wounded from the Battles of Liege and Antwerp, and these were succeeded by casualties directly from the British Expeditionary Forces during the earlier battles in Flanders.

By order of the Directors.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LTD.
General Managers.

LOST.

LOST or Strayed from Pek fulan Wire Haired P.E.H. RIER DOG. White with Brown Ears, long tail answers to Name of Squib. Information to G. H. Wilson or Robertson, Wilson & Co. 9, Beaconsfield Arcade, will oblige.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

There is no substitute for any Dairy Product

FRESH MILK

is both Food and Drink.

Children must have it—adults should have it

FRESH CREAM

is concentrated food.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

"ARROW" COLLARS & SHIRTS.

LOOK WELL.
WEAR WELL.
AND ARE
WELL MADE

TRADE ARROW MARK
CLUETT, PEABODY, & CO.

FAIRALL & CO.

ARE SHOWING

NEW VOILE BLOUSES

WHITE and COLOURED

WIDE LEATHER BELTS

HANDKERCHIEFS

COLLARS FRONTS

As now Worn.

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

MEMBERS are hereby notified that the Annual General Meeting will be held in the Club House on MONDAY, September 30th 1918 at 5.30 P.M.

BUSINESS:-

Report and accounts for 1917-1918
Election of Officers for 1918-1919
General.

L. J. BLACKBURN,
Hon. Secretary.

Kowloon, 19th Sept., 1918.

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB

OPENING OF NEW GROUND.

MEMBERS are hereby notified that the opening of the New Ground will take place on SATURDAY, September 28th, at 3.30 P.M.

Members, friends and members of other sporting clubs are cordially invited to attend. There will be Cricket, Bowls and Tennis matches.

L. J. BLACKBURN,
Hon. Secretary.

Kowloon, 19th Sept., 1918.

TO STOP ADVERTISING

IS TO SHOW

THE WHITE FLAG

Advertising is Ammunition
and the Big Gun is the
DOLLAR DIRECTORY.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

THE DAIRY FARM ICE AND COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

THE TWENTY SECOND ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Town Office, 2, Lower Albert Road, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 5th day of October, 1918, at 12 NOON for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 31st July, 1918.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 27th September to 5th October, 1918, both day inclusive.

By Order

M. MANUK,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 28th September, 1918.

BELTS

WHITE CANVAS WASHING BELTS

comfortable and durable

\$1.00 Each.

COLOURED LEATHER BELTS

Black, Tan and Grey

\$2.50 Each.

ALL LENGTHS IN STOCK, 30 TO 46 INCHES.

MACKINTOSH

CO., LTD.

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS,

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

TELEPHONE NO. 28.

Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

TAILORING DEPARTMENT

Special Show

OF

NEW AUTUMN

FLANNEL

SUITINGS.

JUST ARRIVED

The Latest BIG HITS

FOR PIANO.

OVER THERE ...
BRING BACK MY DADDY TO ME
MOTHER DIXIE & YOU ...
PAY DAY ...
YANKEE MILITARY BALL ...

FOX TROTS. ONE STEPS. ETC., ETC.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

TEL. 1322.

THE LEADING BRAND

OF

HOME BOTTLED GUINNESS' STOUT

ON THE MARKET

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P. L. Knight,
Hongkong, 1st April, 1918.
Acting Superintendent

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Monteagle	5th Oct.	Empress of Japan	1st Jan.
Empress of Japan	6th Nov.	Key West	— Feb.
Key West	30th Nov.	Empress of Japan	—
Monteagle	11th Dec.	Key West	—

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Excellent Accommodation. Moderate Rates.

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14,000 tons Each.

Hongkong to San Francisco,
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THE SUNSHINE BELT.
The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe,
Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

s.s. "VENEZUELA" Oct. 9th.

s.s. "ECUADOR" Nov. 6th.

s.s. "COLOMBIA" Dec. 4th.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., apply to:

Company's Office in
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Chater Road.

Telephone No. 141.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S. S. CO.)

Sailings from Hongkong subject to alteration.

Destination.	Steamer & Displacement.	Sailing Dates.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Shidzuoka Maru T. 12,520	MON. 14th Oct. at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Aki Maru T. 12,300 Tango Maru T. 13,760	SATUR. 19th Oct. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	Shidzuoka Maru T. 8,500	SATURDAY, 18th Sept.

LONDON OR LIVERPOOL VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, MELBOURNE, NEW YORK, HONGKONG, SAN FRANCISCO AND PANAMA CANAL, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PEKING & RANGOON.

1 Omitting Shanghai & Moji.

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Sailings from Hongkong.

* Katori Maru SUN. 20th Oct. at 11 a.m.

1 Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

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Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

B. MORI, Manager.

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SAN FRANCISCO LINE
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FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
SHIMONI MARU	22,000	2nd Oct.
KOREA MARU	20,000	31st Oct.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	13th Nov.
TENTO MARU	22,000	23rd Nov.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU,

SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINOS CHUZ,

BALBOA, CALLAO, ARIKA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDINE ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
ANYO MARU	18,500	25th September.
YUPO MARU	11,000	2nd November.
KITO MARU	17,200	9th January.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailing, etc., apply to

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KING'S BUILDINGS.

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MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.

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Subject to change without Notice.

Sailing from Hongkong to San Francisco.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of

saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points

in the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Hongkong, York Buildings.

Managing Agents.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but will resume a monthly

service maintained with Calcutta by the ss. "KWAISANG" and "VITIEN."

Sailings are now suspended and the former excellent passenger accommodation is fitted

with Electric Light and Fans and a duly qualified Surgeon.

SINGAPORE LINE.—The ss. "WAERNICKY" is now sailing approximately every

fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers and is fitted

with Electric Light and Fans and a duly qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes

despatch, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Southern Lines via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accom-

modation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when

indicated.

BOHEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-

date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to Kedah, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

ZIENTZIM LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Zientzim, calling at Wehawei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports

with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215.

General Managers.

SHIPPING NEWS.

GERMAN MERCANTILE LINE.

The German mercantile marine has lost during the war 800 ships with about 29 million gross tonnage, or more than \$0 per cent of the total tonnage of 1914, which amounted to 5.5 millions.

Cork Steamers Bought Up.

Cork Steamship Company (which owns seven steamers) has been purchased by Furness, Withy and Co. The shareholders receive £5.10s. per share for 142,000 £1 shares. A number of shares changed hands at £3.10s. on Wednesday.

The "Marmora" Sunk.

The Admiralty announce that H.M. armoured merchant cruiser Marmora (Capt. in Walter E. Woodward, D.S.C., R.N.) was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine recently. Ten of her crew are missing, presumed killed. The Marmora was the twin screw P. and O. liner, of 10,590 tons, and was built by Harland and Wolff at Belfast in 1903.

British System of Shipbuilding in U. S. Yards.

Of the 287,500 tons of steel ships launched in America on July 4, 135,500 tons were on the new British longitudinal system of construction says the Liverpool Journal of Commerce. It also appears from cable advices that the record shipbuilding incident of America, namely, the launching of a 12,000 ton ship in 42 days from the laying of the keel, by the Bethlehem Corporation, was largely due to Mr. Schwat's adoption of the longitudinal system, which British naval architects first aimed at in the historic Great Eastern.

Requisition Rates Increased.

The Select Committee on National Expenditure make the subjoined statement in one part of their latest report.—The Ministry of Shipping has agreed to an increase in the rates of hire for requisitioned merchant ships as from March 1, 1918, in respect of tramp steamers. The estimated annual cost of the concession is just over £1,000,000. The reasons for allowing this increase given to our Sub Committee which inquired into the matter were the increased cost of victualling, repairs and insurance falling up in the owners, as compared with that ruling when the rates of hire were fixed in the early months of the war.

Enemy Ships Confiscated.

It is stated in the North German Lloyd Year Book for 1917-18 that the company's ships seized in North and South American and Siamese and Chinese waters represent a loss of freight room of over 100,000 tons. Altogether 115 German and Austrian ships have been confiscated, aggregating 704,000 tons. Regarding the situation after the war, the director-general of the company, Herr Heineken, contends that the proposed shipping pool, which is to exclude German, Austrian and Hungarian lines, will not greatly injure these, as Pool vessels will not be able to enter waters reserved by the Central Powers.

Officers for Merchant Ships.

The important question of the manning of the British mercantile marine has been engaging the special attention of the Shipping Controller. A meeting of representatives of the principal shipowners who carry apprentices was held at the Ministry of Shipping, under the chairmanship of Sir Leo Chiozza Money, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Shipping Controller, to consider the supply and treatment of recruits to the rank of officers. It had been estimated that, in order to meet the normal and war wastage of officers, it will be necessary at least to double the number of apprentices at present entered each month. The chairman pointed out that while up to the present the supply of officers had been more or less maintained by those released from seafaring ships, when the supply of new tonnage exceeded the tonnage lost, as would soon be the case, the difficulties of providing officers must increase. The owners expressed themselves willing to assist so far as accommodation would permit, but urged that some part at least of the cost of providing any increased accommodation necessary should be met by the Government. The general sense of the meeting was to the effect that every ship which had or could be provided with suitable accommodation should carry one or more apprentices, and the chairman promised that the view should be submitted to the Shipping Controller. It was stated that the accommodation for apprentices on the new standard ships would be fixed.

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NOTICE.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

To Owners, Captains & Engineers of all Ships Trading to Saigon.

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NO JOB TOO SMALL OR TOO LARGE FOR US TO UNDERTAKE. IN THE EVENT OF OFFICE BEING CLOSED
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Telephone 300 P. N. HULME, Manager.

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Will load on or about OCTOBER 1st, 1918, for SINGAPORE.

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fortnightly joint-service of the

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Next departure from HONGKONG:

Steamers tons Sailings
To SAN FRANCISCO WILIS 8,000 21st Sept. 1918
REMBRANDT 10,000 1st Oct. "

These superior passenger-steamers have excellent accommodation for first and second class saloon passengers.

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NOTICE.

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"EURILOCUS"

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
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KAMADA, SHIMMEN, KATAKAZA, BIBAI
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AGENCY FOR—THE OSAKA
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CO., LTD., OSAKA.

For Particulars Apply to—

S. SAYEKI, MILANO.

No. 14, FLEET, SINGAPORE.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIBB,
Agents.

Hongkong, 18th September, 1918.

HONGKONG STORM SIGNAL CODE. (LOCAL).

Introduced on 1st JULY, 1917.

DAY SIGNALS.

SIGNAL	SYMBOL	MEANING
1.	▲ (RED)	A typhoon exists which may possibly cause a gale at Hongkong within 24 hours.
2.	▲	Gale expected from the North (N.W. to N.E.)
3.	▼	South (N.E. to S.E.)
4.	■	East (N.E. to E.E.)
5.	●	West (N.W. to S.W.)
6.	✗	Gale expected to increase.
7.	—	Wind of typhoon force expected (any direction).

Signal No. 1 is intended to a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal. When after a black signal has been displayed it will mean, on account of a change in the track of the typhoon, that another black signal may possibly be hoisted later.

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by three explosive bombs, fired at intervals of 12 seconds at the Water, and the signals will be repeated at the Harbour Office.

The signals will be displayed at the masthead of the storm signal mast on Blackhead Hill, and on the Harbour Office flagstaff. They will have the same significance as the day signals.

Signal No. 1 will be accompanied by explosive bombs as above, in the event of the information covered by this signal being published by night.

NIGHT SIGNALS. (Lamps.)

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	0.
WHITE	WHITE	GREEN	GREEN	WHITE	WHITE	GREEN	RED	WHITE	WHITE

The Night Signals will be displayed at noon, on the tower of the Railway Station, or 11.30 A.M.

and on the Harbour Office flagstaff.

They will have the same significance as the day signals.

Signal No. 1 will be accompanied by explosive bombs as above, in the event of the information covered by this signal being published by night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS.

When local signals are displayed in the Harbour a CONE will be exhibited at the following stations—

GAP ROCK SAU KI WAN
WAGLAN STANLEY SHA-TAU-KOK
ABERDEEN TAI PO

to notify the fact to native craft and passing ocean vessels.

Further details can always be given to ocean vessels, on demand, by signal from lightships.

HONGKONG STORM SIGNAL CODE. (NON-LOCAL).

Introduced on 1st JULY, 1917.

The Signals are made by means of ten symbols representing the ten numerals—

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	0.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

These are displayed at the mast heads of the Storm Signal mast on Blackhead Hill, and remain until an order to change or lower is received from the Observatory.

The following information is given—

Typhoons and Cyclones—(a) Position of centre: by 4 symbols at our yard arm.

(b) Direction of movement: by 2 symbols at the time of the time of the centre.

Depression Signals—(c) The radius threatened, the direction from which the gale is expected, and the time: by 3 symbols at the yard arm (Tables 1, 2 & 3).

Gale Signals—(d) The radius threatened, the direction from which the gale is expected, and the time: by 3 symbols at the yard arm (Tables 3 and 4).

EXPLANATION OF THE SIGNALS.

The two upper signals of group (a) indicate the latitude, and the two lower symbols the longitude of the centre of the Typhoon or Depression in degrees, as nearly as can be ascertained from the information available. Only the tens and units of the longitude are given; thus, to indicate longitude 10 E. the lowest symbol of group (b) indicates the direction in which the Typhoon or Depression is travelling. (Tables 1, 2 & 3.)

The middle symbol of group (b) indicates the velocity at which the centre of the Typhoon is travelling. Alternatively it may indicate certain conditions, or a Continental Depression. In such case no velocity is given.

The lowest symbol of group (b) indicates the time at which the centre was in the position signalled.

The upper symbol of group (c) indicates the radius threatened; the middle symbol the direction from which the gale is expected, and the lowest symbol the time at which gale conditions were first indicated.

The following is given—

TYphoon Signal

Condition of Typhoon Indicated by N.W. and Indicate Latitude and Longitude of Centre.

Velocity of Movement Indicated by N.W. and Indicate Direction of Movement.

Time of Appearance Indicated by N.W. and Indicate Time.

Condition Indicated by N.W. and Indicate Condition.

TYphoon Signal

Condition of Typhoon Indicated by N.W. and Indicate Latitude and Longitude of Centre.

Velocity of Movement Indicated by N.W. and Indicate Direction of Movement.

Time of Appearance Indicated by N.W. and Indicate Time.

Condition Indicated by N.W. and Indicate Condition.

CONTINENTAL DEPRESSION SIGNAL

Condition of Depression Indicated by N.W. and Indicate Latitude and Longitude of Centre.

Velocity of Movement Indicated by N.W. and Indicate Direction of Movement.

Time of Appearance Indicated by N.W. and Indicate Time.

Condition Indicated by N.W. and Indicate Condition.

GALE SIGNAL

Condition of Gale Indicated by N.W. and Indicate Latitude and Longitude of Centre.

Velocity of Movement Indicated by N.W. and Indicate Direction of Movement.

Time of Appearance Indicated by N.W. and Indicate Time.

Condition Indicated by N.W. and Indicate Condition.

CAUTION—Under the following circumstances the specific signal indicates only the approximate position of the centre. When the centre is far from any reporting station, or when telegraphic reports are lacking, the position signalled may be as much as 2° in error, both in latitude and longitude, and the velocity and direction of movement will then be given by the nearest reporting station, and the position signalled may be given by the velocity displayed in the signal for the previous 12 or 24 hours.

Table No. 1.—Direction Signals.

UPPER SYMBOL OF HOIST.

These indicate the direction in which a typhoon or depression is travelling, or the direction from which a named gale is expected.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 0.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	0.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table No. 2.—Velocity and Condition Signals.

MIDDLE SYMBOL OF HOIST.

VELOCITY.

Condition.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 0.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	0.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table No. 3.—Time Signals.

LOWEST SYMBOL OF HOIST.

Time.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 0.

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

Repeated Enemy Thrusts Fall.

London, September 18.
An Italian official message says:—We repelled repeated thrusts against our defences at the head of the Seren Valley, northward of Grappa, inflicting heavy losses.

NEW DUTCH NAVAL MINISTER.

The Hague, September 17.
Vice Admiral Maquin van Cate, commanding the Naval Station at Willemsoord, has been appointed Minister of Marine.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

MEDICINE FOR MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

London, Sept. 18.
The Press Bureau says: General Pershing has replied to Mr. Lloyd George: Your congratulations are deeply appreciated. It shall be the American Army's endeavour to supply you with occasional doses of the same sort of medicine as needed until final victory is attained.

London, Sept. 17.
Owing to Mr. Lloyd George's indisposition Lord Beaverbrook's dinner in honour of Australian, New Zealand and South African journalists has been postponed till next week.

Mr. Lloyd George is convalescent.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

London, Sept. 18.
A wireless Austrian official message says: The Italians stormed Tasson Ridge in the Monte Permea region five times, but were driven back each time, after bitter hand-to-hand fighting.

FAMOUS FRENCH EXPLORER DEAD.

Paris, Sept. 18.
A Havas message states: Marcel Monnier, the famous China and Far East explorer, and author of Chinese drama, has died in France.

AIR RAID ON BRUGES.

London, Sept. 18.
The Admiralty reports: Royal Air Force contingents, co-operating with the Navy from September 8 to 15, made several successful raids and dropped over 80 tons of bombs on Bruges Docks and enemy aerodromes with good results. Eleven bombs burst on the Quays at Bruges and a fire was started. Uytterkere aerodrome was attacked from a low altitude. One hangar took flame and fires were started among the workshops. The activity of enemy aircraft is below normal. We destroyed three and drove down two uncontrollable. Two British have not returned and are believed to have landed in a neutral country.

AMERICA'S MILITARY PROGRAMME.

Washington, Sept. 17.
The War Department has asked Congress to provide 7,347,000,000 dollars in addition to previous estimates for the enlarged American military programme of the coming year.

NEW AMERICAN AMBASSADOR.

Washington, Sept. 18.
Mr. John W. Davis of West Virginia, Solicitor General of the United States, has been appointed Ambassador to Great Britain.

(Continued on page 9.)

OPIUM POSSESSION.

Fine of Sixteen Hundred Dollars.

A man and a woman were charged on remand at the Police Court this afternoon, before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, with being in possession of 31 grains of opium. Sergeant Willis prosecuted.

Mr. F. X. d'Almada e Castro appeared for the defence and asked his Worship to discharge the second defendant as she was the wife of the first defendant. The husband had admitted that the opium was his. The fact was evident that the wife could not give evidence against the husband, neither could the husband give evidence against the wife in Court. The opium was found in the cubicle and at that time the husband was not there. The Police could not say that they found the opium in the woman's possession as the cubicle was rented by the first defendant.

After some further argument, the second defendant was discharged. Mr. d'Almada then pleaded guilty on behalf of the first defendant.

His Worship fined the defendant \$1,800, or, in default, four months' hard labour.

Mr. d'Almada then asked His Worship if he could reduce the fine, under the circumstances that defendant was acting only as an agent and did not know it was opium.

His Worship reduced the fine to \$1,800.

Vicar's Cheese Hoard.

For having hoarded 160 lbs. of sugar and 138 lbs. of cheese, the Rev. Edward Madoc Madox, vicar of Matisbush, Norfolk, was fined £20, with £10 costs, recently at East Dereham.

A THEATRE SCENE.

Ticket-Collector Seriously Injured.

Two coolies employed at the Government Civil Hospital were charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. B. Wood, with assaulting a ticket-collector of the Ko Shing Theatre.

Inspector P. O'Sullivan prosecuted and Mr. Leo. d'Almada e Castro appeared for the defendant.

Inspector O'Sullivan said that at about 7 p.m. last night the complainant, who was a ticket-collector in the Ko Shing Theatre, was sitting near the entrance when the defendants and others came in and tried to rush past him. The complainant stopped them and asked for their tickets, and it was alleged that the first defendant hit the complainant with an iron bar and the second with a hammer, while other instruments were also used. The complainant was badly injured. The first defendant was arrested in the street. The other defendant was identified at the Servante Quarters at the Government Civil Hospital.

Mr. d'Almada asked His Worship for a remand. His Worship remanded the case till Wednesday at 11.30 a.m.

Mr. d'Almada said that the defendants were allowed bail at \$100, but he asked His Worship to reduce the amount, as they were in Government Service.

Inspector O'Sullivan objected on the grounds that the assault was a serious one.

Bail was allowed as before.

"LION OF THE ARGONNE."

France's One-Armed General.

Gouraud! Don't call him otherwise: Gouraud, *savant court*. Those two syllables form a name to conjure with, as no general is more popular in the French Army than this "colonial," this "African," with his long moustache and his pointed beard.

He is an infantry officer. He was born in 1867 and left the training school of St. Ory in 1889. He fought in the Congo, he fought in Mauritania and captured the famous native chief Samory, then commanded a brigade in Morocco. And he is as good an organiser as a fighter. His whole life has been spent in fighting and organising, enduring privations and hardships, leading the same, rude life as his soldiers, who worship him. He was in command of the French expeditionary force sent to the Dardanelles. There, as he was inspecting a hospital, a Turkish shell wounded him in the arm, and gangrene supervening, Gouraud now wears an armless sleeve.

When he recovered he received a Command on the front in France, where his splendid resistance has won for him the glorious nickname, "the Lion of the Argonne."

Don't imagine him as a kind of fierce swashbuckler. He is a highly educated man and when you spend an evening with him and he talks of his campaigns you could take him for a philosopher and a poet. There is no more seductive personality than Gouraud's—simple, and cordial, grave and noble, steel-coupled and kind-hearted.

Beloved by His Men. He has assuredly what the French call "une belle prestance," a noble bearing; he is a man and a chief. He loves his men. Once when he had just been visiting an ambulance I asked him what was the moral of the wounded. He had talked to them all, and he answered: "Out of 250 of them there were only two whose eyes did not meet mine." When he speaks to them they answer without shyness, and their gaze follows him when he walks on, erect, without a stick, and his empty sleeve flapping alongside his lean body. From that gaze you know that the men are proud of their general, and that he may ask them anything.

Gouraud's conversation may be as bright or as random as possible, and yet you will not notice a useless word, a vague, meaningless sentence. He speaks with a precise directness when he has stopped just long enough to know what he is going to say, so that you never dare to speak loosely. When he gives an order it is always clear, neat, exact, and you want to carry it out at once, as you feel that the mind which clearly thought it out is determined to take responsibility for it all through.

A smile from his strong mouth is more winning than anything I know, but he is not lavish with his smiles. The look of his blue eyes you never forget when you have felt it penetrating right through to the depth of your mind and soul.

A man of self-denial, of an unflinching will, of a highly-trained mind, of ever-resourceful nature—such is Gouraud, the general whose army outwitted and broke up the savage crush of the Crown Prince's hordes. "One who knows him."

BABY'S GREAT DANGER DURING HOT WEATHER

More little ones die during the hot weather than at any other time of the year. Diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera infantum and stomach troubles come without warning, and when a medicine is not at hand to give help promptly the short delay too frequently means that the child has passed beyond aid. Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, should always be kept in homes where there are young children. An occasional dose of the Tablets will prevent stomach and bowel troubles, or if the trouble comes suddenly the prompt use of the Tablets may save the baby's life.

They are sold by medicine dealers, or by mail at 60 cents a vial from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 36 Suckooe Road, Shanghai.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Orders issued by Mrs. Ralphs.

Wednesday, September 26th.—Administrative Orders issued to day by Major H. A. Morgan, Administrative Commandant, state:

Transfer. No. 648 Pte T. Oliphant is transferred from "B" Company to the Artillery Company, dated 16.9.18.

Leave:

Captain W. Russell is granted 1 month's leave from 13.9.18. Pte. T. G. Turnbull, "D" Company, is granted 6 months' extension of leave from 13.9.18. Pte. A. H. Skelton, "B" Company, is granted extension of leave until 7.1.19.

Annual Musketry Course.

The following is the result of firing of Annual Course by No. 1 Platoon, "A" Company:—Number exercised, 20; Marksmen, 2; 1st Class Shots, 16; 2nd Class Shots, 1; 3rd Class Shots, 1.

The averages obtained were:

Practice No. 13	14.7
" 14	23.3
" 15	12.6
" 16	23.8
" 17	12.8
" 18	11.4
" 19	8.3

Company average ... 104.7

Artillery Orders.

Orders for Artillery Company by Captain J. H. W. Armstrong, V.D., state:—

Parades at Belchers Battery:—

Monday, 23rd Sept.—5.30 p.m. Left Half Coy. Fall drill.

Tuesday, 24th Sept.—7.30 a.m. Right Half Coy. New Layers' Class only.

The day, 26th Sept.—5.30 p.m. Left Half Coy. New D.R.F. Class only.

Friday, 27th Sept.—7.30 a.m. Right Half Coy. Fall drill. 5.30 p.m. Left Half Coy. New Layers' Class only.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY.

Tuesday, 24th Sept.—5.15 p.m. No. 5 Platoon, Nos. 3 and 4 Sections, at Kennedy Road Range. T.E.T. Grouping, Dress, Drill order without rifles.

Wednesday, 25th Sept.—5.15 p.m. No. 6 Platoon, Nos. 3 and 4 Sections, at Kennedy Road Range. T.E.T. Grouping, Dress, Drill order without rifles.

ENGINEER ORDERS.

Orders for Engineer Company by Captain F. W. James state:—

20th to 27th September:—

E.L. Manning Nightly.—

Parades as per rosters posted at Headquarters. On and after the 22nd inst. Engine Drivers at 6 p.m. Electricians at 6.30 p.m.

Officers next for duty.—Belchers, Lieut. Hall, Lyemann, 2nd Lieut. Hill, Stonemasons, Lieut. Stevenson.

Instruction for higher ratings and N.C.O.s and men of the Infantry Battalion attached for duty.—Class 1 at Belchers at 6.30 p.m. on Mondays and Thursdays for all who have not passed the "Proficient" rate (1/2) examination. Class 2 at Belchers at 6.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays for all N.C.O.s and men of higher ratings, under Staff Sergeants, Ovenden and Parsons, R. E., and Sgt. M. H. D. S. Class 3, at Lyemann at 6.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays, under Staff Sgt. Barclay and Q. M. S. White, R.E.

MOUNTED SECTION.

Monday, 23rd Sept.—5.15 p.m. At Kennedy Road Range. T.E.T. Grouping, Dress, Drill order without rifles.

Thursday, 26th Sept.—5.30 p.m. A. Jockey Club Stables, Dress, Drill order without rifles.

SIGNALLING SECTION.

Tuesday, 24th Sept.—5.15 p.m.

At Kennedy Road Range. T.E.T. Grouping, Dress, Drill order without rifles.

RECRUITS.

Monday, 23rd and Friday, 27th Sept.—5.30 p.m. Recruits of all units except "D" Company, on Murray Parade Ground, under Sgt. Orberry. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

INFANTRY ORDERS.

Orders for Infantry Battalion by Major H. A. Morgan state:—

"A" COMPANY.

Monday, 23rd Sept.—5.15 p.m.

No. 4 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 8 and 9. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Tuesday, 24th Sept.—5.15 p.m.

No. 3 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 3 and 4. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Wednesday, 25th Sept.—5.15 p.m.

No. 2 Platoon (14) at Belchers, Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Thursday, 26th Sept.—5.15 p.m.

No. 1 Platoon (4) at Belchers, Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Friday, 27th Sept.—5.15 p.m.

No. 1 Platoon (4) at Belchers, Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Saturday, 28th Sept.—5.15 p.m.

No. 1 Platoon (4) at Belchers, Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Sunday, 29th Sept.—5.15 p.m.

No. 1 Platoon (4) at Belchers, Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Monday, 30th Sept.—5.15 p.m.

No. 1 Platoon (4) at Belchers, Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Tuesday, 1st Oct.—5.15 p.m.

No. 1 Platoon (4) at Belchers, Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Wednesday, 2nd Oct.—5.15 p.m.

No. 1 Platoon (4) at Belchers, Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Thursday, 3rd Oct.—5.15 p.m.

No. 1 Platoon (4) at Belchers, Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Friday, 4th Oct.—5.15 p.m.

No. 1 Platoon (4) at Belchers, Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Saturday, 5th Oct.—5.15 p.m.

No. 1 Platoon (4) at Belchers, Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Sunday, 6th Oct.—5.15 p.m.

No.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE SUCCESSES IN FRANCE.

French Make A Further Advance.

London, Sept. 18.
A French communiqué says: West of St. Quentin we have progressed in the Hohenzollern district. We have continued to enlarge our gains between the Ailette and Aisne and progressed by local attacks on the plateau east and north of Allemant. We captured in the morning, after a sharp fight, a strongly held point east of Sancy. The number of bodies found north of Laffaux proves the heinousness of the enemy's losses in the recent fighting. The Germans on the Yonne front thrice counter-attacked our positions in the Glennes region and were repulsed with heavy loss. Six enemy aeroplanes were felled. One balloon was fired on the 16th. Bombing squadrons dropped ten tons at night on enemy stations, bivouacs and aerodromes, despite a raging tempest.

Capture of Holnon.

London, Sept. 18.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: As the result of yesterday's operations we took possession of Holnon village and prisoners several. This morning we attacked north-westward of Saint Quentin. Last night the enemy attacked at Moenves under cover of a heavy barrage and pressed us back to the western outskirts of the village. By a successful local operation at night-time we slightly advanced our line immediately south of La Bassée Canal.

German and French Reports.

London, Sept. 18.

A wireless German official message says: The French, by a strong thrust in the direction of Rion and southward of the Laffaux-Chavigny road, temporarily penetrated our lines. Our counter-thrust drove them back.

A French communiqué states: South of the Oise there was artillery during the night. Violent enemy counter-attacks in the plateau region north of Sancy were resolute. We maintained our gains. In Champagne and Lorraine we carried out coup-de-main and took prisoners.

The New Attack.

London, Sept. 18.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters reports to-day: This morning's attack, extending from south of Gouzeaucourt to the junction of our right flank with the French Army, partook of the character of an overrunning movement, carrying the line well into the enemy outpost zone and bringing us nearer the Hindenburg system over a wide stretch. The country hereabouts, consisting of little ridges, gullies and woods, lends itself to elastic defence, which the Germans are now employing. The attack probably surprised the enemy, the night being favourable to the assembly of troops. The preliminary barrage was short and intense. The attack moved in progressive stages, as it was necessary to pause while the enemy pockets were mopped up. The French are reported to be progressing well in conformity with our own advance, especially in the region of Savy Wood. News so far is necessarily scrappy, as rain was falling when the attack was launched and aeroplane observation, one of the sources of early intelligence is impossible. The weather has since improved. Progress is reported at many places with stiff fighting at or near Fresnoy, Roussoy and Epéhy. Prisoners are coming in, but the figures are unavailable.

General Mangin's Progress.

Paris, Sept. 18.

A Havas message says: General Mangin continues improving his positions west of Chemin-des-Dames in spite of German resistance. The advance in the St. Cobain Forest region is one of the war's great achievements. General Mangin's men are making one of the most admirable fights of this war.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN AFFAIRS.

German Anger at Austria's Impotence.

Amsterdam, Sept. 18.
An article in the "Rheinische Westfälische Zeitung" bitterly complaining of the impotence of the Austro-Hungarian Government to stem the rising tide of Czechoslovak demands gives an illuminating glimpse at the internal situation in Austria. It alleges that the Czechs in Bohemia are openly and haughtily pursuing plans for the establishment of an independent Czech state, that since the Anglo-Americans recognised the Czechs the independence agitation has risen to unprecedented heights and proceeds with such impudence that the Government does not dare to take action against these traitors. Proceeding the writer condemns silence as encouraging greater provocation and declares the traitors frankly say that a Czech state is only a question of weeks or months. The paper states that the laissez-faire policy is causing treasonable movements to show openly in the Monarchy's other Slav territories, and concludes by drawing attention to rumours becoming ever more definite that Austria-Hungary will be federalised, whereupon the only explanation is that the Vienna Government is no longer capable of stopping the separatist tendencies of the Slav races.

Critical Hungarian Situation.

Amsterdam, Sept. 18.
Premier Wekerle arrived at Vienna on Saturday and had an audience with the Emperor on Monday. It is believed the audience had reference to the political situation in Hungary which, according to the Budapest correspondent of the "Lokal Anzeiger" is most critical. It is assumed the Wekerle Cabinet will shortly resign.

THE RUSSIAN SITUATION.

Offensive Against the Bolsheviks.

Amsterdam, Sept. 17.
A Moscow message states that General Alexeiev has taken the offensive against the Bolsheviks near Blagoveshchansk, with considerable Cossack forces and strong detachments of White Guards.

Siberia Being Freed of Bolsheviks.

Vladivostok, Sept. 18.
It is reported that a strong representative government is being established at Omsk.

Central and West Siberia are now free of the Bolshevik and war prisoner danger. Comparative tranquillity reigns. The Russo-German front has been re-established on a line in Don territory from Saratoff to Samara, Penza, Vologda, and Germany is moving up troops from the occupied territory. It is urged that the Allies should despatch forces to the Urals before Germany anticipates them.

The "Times" correspondent at Vladivostok states that German regulars have appeared among the Bolsheviks on the Volga. It is probable that the Germans will make a strong effort to retain possession of the wealthy Donetz region. General Syrovoy commands all the Czechoslovak and Russians. Under him are Colonel Cecic in the west and Colonel Gaidis in the east.

The "Times" correspondent at Peking says the appearance of German prisoners and Bolsheviks caused agitation in Mongolia and Szechuan. The Chinese disarmed many.

OBITUARY.

London, Sept. 18.

It is announced that Lord Alexander Thynne has been killed in action.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE AUSTRIAN PEACE NOTE.

President Wilson's Complete Answer.

London, Sept. 18.
President Wilson's reply to the Austrian note is universally praised for the promptitude of its despatch and its economy of language. It is described as a complete answer. It leaves absolutely no room for misunderstanding and makes certain that the Austrian proposal will be rejected by the Allies though it is expected the latter will answer in greater detail, possibly reiterating their war aims.

Physical Bonds for Germany.

Washington, Sept. 17.

Addressing the Senate, Senator Lodge unqualifiedly endorsed President Wilson's rejection of the Austrian peace proposals. He said the President's curt refusal would end the loose and feeble talk so helpful to Germany. America's position is so plain that even the Central Powers will soon begin to understand it. Germany having brought unnumbered woes upon an innocent world and appealed to lust of conquest we now mean to put her in physical bonds.

French Premier's Report.

Paris, Sept. 17.

In the Senate M. Clemenceau, in an eloquent oration, expressed the immense gratitude of the people to the marvellous Entente soldiers who were liberating them from the sword of barbarism in their hour of supreme agony. Germany foolishly believed that victory would wipe out her crimes, now a reversal of fortune was compelling the Kaiser's armies to retire and the terrible account between the peoples which Germany had opened would be paid in full.

Germany Approved the Vote.

London, Sept. 17.

A Vienna official message says: The "Reichspost" says the Government despatched the Peace Note after consultation with the German Government and with the latter's fullest approval. The note was composed after an animated exchange of views between both Governments.

Labour Opinions.

London, Sept. 18.

At the Inter-Allied Labour Conference Mr. Gompers declared it was essential that representatives of Labour of all the Allied countries should have a single object, namely, the prosecution of the war to a successful issue. (Cheers.) American Labourites were determined to do all in their power to assist the Allies and to marshal all their resources in order to drive from occupied territories the armies of the Central Powers. (Cheers), which should be opposed as long as they obeyed their militaristic and autocratic Governments, who threatened the existence of all self-governing peoples. Therefore the Conference should endorse the fourteen points laid down by President Wilson as conditions of peace. (Cheers).

The Labour Conference received a committee recommendation that an endeavour should be made through the Austro-Hungarian and Bulgarian socialists to get the German majority socialists to define their attitude at an International War Aims Conference, to which they are at present the only stumbling block.

A Powerful Reply.

Paris, Sept. 18.

A Havas message states: M. Clemenceau, re-opening the Senate, made a stirring speech equivalent to the French reply to the Austrian peace proposals. For half a century France has been subjected to base abuses by the enemy. A terrible account has been opened by the nations and will be paid by Germany, who wanted a military decision. France will follow all right thinking humanity with French soldiers. M. Clemenceau's powerful reply will ring throughout the world with crushing effect on the opinion of the Central Empires.

MORE FOOD RIOTS IN HOLLAND.

Amsterdam, Sept. 18.

Six persons, mostly children, were injured in the course of a collision between food rioters and military in the Jordaan district last night, when shops were plundered and demolished. The Burgomaster has warned parents to keep children indoors.

THE SALONICA SUCCESSES.

Important Developments Expected.

London, Sept. 17.

The successful continuation of the Dobropolje offensive is combined with considerable liveliness north of Monastir and at Cerna, bend where the Bulgarians report French attacks which increase the expectations of certain Allied enterprises. The captured Bulgarian lines lay in the mountains at an altitude of four and five thousand feet. Progress must be slow, but it is doubted whether the Bulgarian resistance can at present equal the efforts of two years ago. There is the clearest evidence that they have lost their aggressive spirit while the reorganisation of the Greek army is a significant event. Present conditions in Europe are likely to play a conspicuous part in Eastern operations.

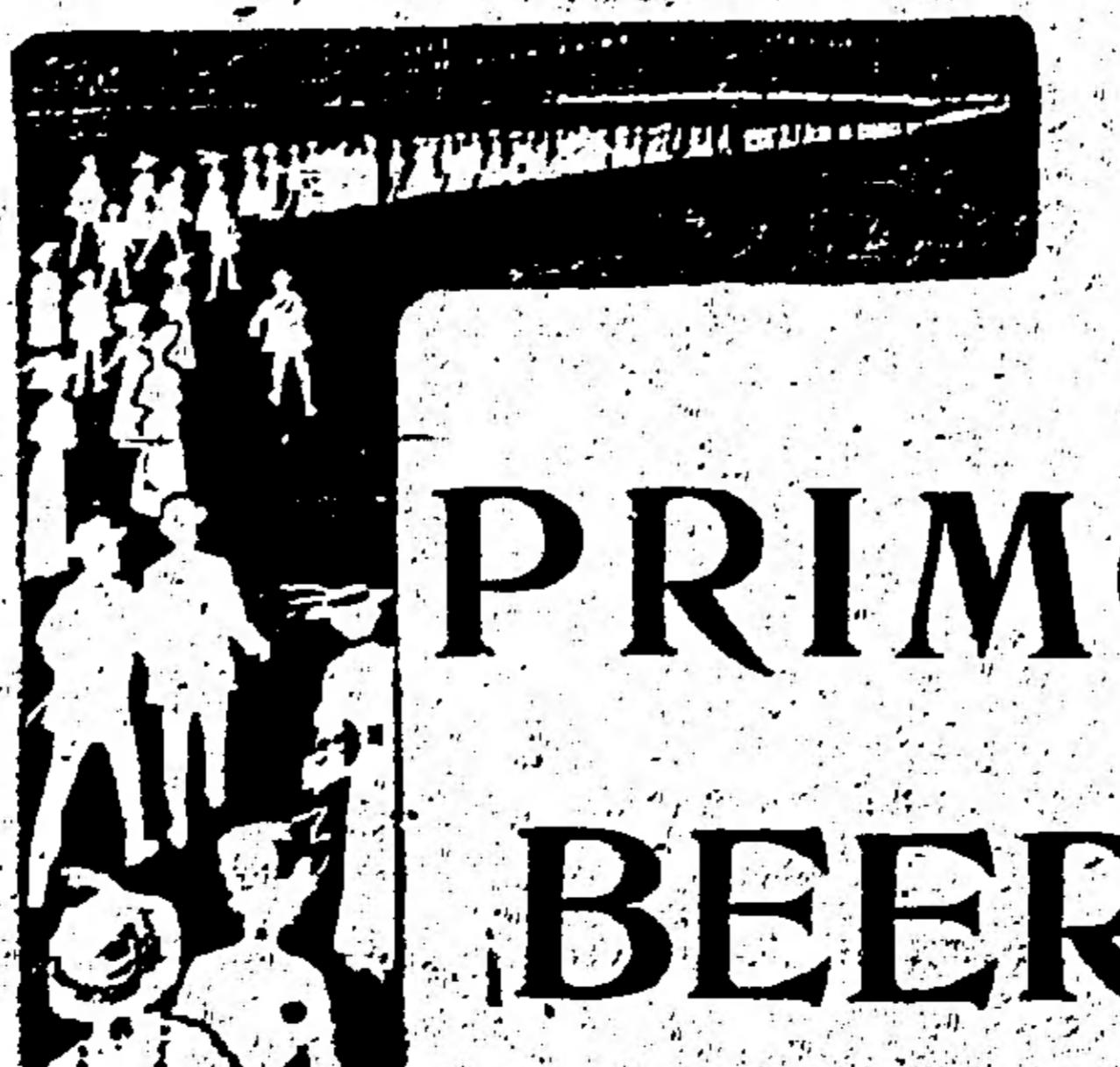
A Big Breach.

Paris, Sept. 18.

A Havas message says: The new offensive on the Macedonian front has resulted in a big breach in the Bulgarian front, the French, Serbe and Yugo-Slavs taking four thousand prisoners.

VISITING

THE HOME OF



COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Hankow Trade.

The Hankow British Chamber of Commerce circular for September 4 states:—There is no change in the market to report. Japanese firms are buying cotton and China grass, which articles have consequently advanced in price but otherwise business is at a standstill owing to the present exchange rates. Callouts are weaker. In the absence of any actual operations, quotations must be considered nominal. Piece Goods and Yarn.—The cloth market is quiet, but very firm. Clearances of blacks have been good, while deliveries of other classes of goods has been only fair. Yarn prices remain unchanged with poor clearance.

China's Silk Industry.

Japanese silk men are urged to invest in China's sericultural and silk reeling enterprises by Mr. Akashi, of the Tokio Department of Agriculture and Commerce, who is investigating the life in China on behalf of the Japanese Government and once was in this country. In his opinion the co-operation thus gained between Japan and China in the sericultural and silk reeling industry will lessen the chance of rivalry in the international market between the two greatest silk producers in the East. This apprehended rivalry is not within sight. China has not yet fully developed or systematised its silk industry. But, says Mr. Akashi, to quote the Japan Advertiser already China shows a possibility of becoming Japan's rival, its production being expected to be much greater in future than at present. To prevent this competition Japan must take active steps while China is still in a backward condition. Japan is well advised to help in China's endeavour to develop and systematise its silk industry and establish a close connection, continues the report. Japan can help China principally by buying cocoons turned out there or exporting good cocoons into that country. To undertake the management of fixtures for China is also great help. The investment in silk spinning mills in China or the establishment of such mills there will go a great length toward building up an important line of business. The present moment is the best for the carrying out of this scheme, continues the report, for Chinese silk men are now in the worst financial condition so far experienced and every help now given is prized by them (1). For Japan, too, the financing of one of the greatest industries in China will prove a great relief for it will help the contraction of currency to no small extent. Shanghai's rulers are the best to deal with, but men in Szechuan are also to be helped to advantage.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T 3/8
Demand 3/8 3/16
30 days 3/8 5/16
60 days 3/8 7/16
4 m/s 3/8 9/16
T/T Shanghai Nom.
T/T Singapore 158
T/T Japan 160/4
T/T India Nom.
Demand, India Nom.
T/T San Francisco & New York 87/4
T/T Java 184/4
T/T Manila 184/4
T/T Manila 4/90
Demand, Paris 4/90/4
Deand, Paris 4/90/4

BUYING.

4 m/s, L/C 3/9/4
4 m/s, D/P 3/9/4
6 m/s, L/C 3/9/4
30 days, Sydney & Melb. Bourse 3/9/4
30 days, San Francisco & New York 88/4
4 m/s, Marks Nom.
4 m/s, France 5.07/4
6 m/s, France 5.12/4
Demand, Germany Nom.
Demand, New York 87/4
Demand, Bombay Nom.
T/T Calcutta Nom.
Demand, Calcutta Nom.
Demand, Manila 176
Demand, Singapore 158
On Haiphong 1 1/4 % prem.
On Saigon 1 1/4 % prem.
On Bangkok 42
Bogor 5.40 Nom.
Gold leaf per oz 43.20
Bar Silver, per oz 43.24
SUBSIDARY COINS

DISCOUNT PER \$100.

Hongkong 50 cts sub. 10
5 51/2 cts
Canton 4 1/4 dls

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

1.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 min.
1.00 to 1.30 15 min.
1.30 to 2.00 15 min.
2.00 to 2.30 15 min.
2.30 to 3.00 15 min.
3.00 to 3.30 15 min.
3.30 to 4.00 15 min.
4.00 to 4.30 15 min.
4.30 to 5.00 15 min.
5.00 to 5.30 15 min.
5.30 to 6.00 15 min.
6.00 to 6.30 15 min.

NIGHT ABS. C

8.50 p.m. 9.30 p.m. 10.00 p.m. 11.00 p.m.
11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SATURDAYS EXTRA CARS.
1.30 p.m. and 12.00 midnight.

SUNDAYS.

1.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 min.
1.00 to 1.30 15 min.
1.30 to 2.00 15 min.
2.00 to 2.30 15 min.
2.30 to 3.00 15 min.
3.00 to 3.30 15 min.
3.30 to 4.00 15 min.
4.00 to 4.30 15 min.
4.30 to 5.00 15 min.
5.00 to 5.30 15 min.
5.30 to 6.00 15 min.

NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m. 9.30 p.m. 10.00 p.m. 11.00 p.m.
11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS.

By arrangement at the Company's Office.
Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road.

JOHN HUMPHREYS & SON.

Head Office, YOKOHAMA
100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241,

BARRIBAL GIRL OIL PAINTINGS FREE.



For a limited time only anyone returning 5 empty "Commander" cigarette tins to the WESTMINSTER TOBACCO CO., LTD., 18, Bank Buildings, Hongkong, will receive free of all cost one of the famous Barribal Girl paintings reproduced in Oils, Stretched on Canvas and Mounted on a Wooden frame.

British-American Tobacco Co.,
Limited.

AGENTS FOR

Westminster Tobacco Co.,
Limited.

LONDON.

"COMMANDER" SUPER-SIZE CIGARETTES ARE STOCKED BY ALL HIGH CLASS TOBACCONISTS

This Advertisement is issued by Westminster Tobacco Co., Ltd.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

I undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON

WEDNESDAY,

the 16th October, 1918, commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Room Duddell Street,

TRIPLE EXPANSION ENGINE, Cylinders 20' 32½' 53' Stroke 36' Two BOILERS (built about 1911) 13' x 10' together with shaft and propeller

Also:

Sundry gear such as steam winches, cables and anchors, etc.

N.B. The above have been salvaged from the a.s. Hongkong and will be conveyed to Hongkong at an early date. There will be no restrictions as to export from Hongkong.

For further particulars and permit to view—Apply to

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

NOTICE.

WEI-HAI-WEI.

FOR SALE—Lease of land with the buildings thereon, now known as the Officers Mess of the Coolie Depot. Large Dining Room Kitchen, Servants Quarters, eight small bedrooms and four large bedrooms in Annex, all with Bathrooms. Verandahs, whole length. Faces South over beat view in Harbour. Excellent Bathing Beach. Suitable for small Summer Hotel. Private Family or Syndicate. Optional lease to November, 1927, providing for demolition or sale of buildings by lessee. Ground Rent \$12.00 per annum.

Tender will be received by War Office Representative, 1 Woong Road, Tsimshai.

THE CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICES.

ASAHI BEER.



NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of The China Borneo Company Limited, will be held at the office of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston and Company, St. George's Building, Victoria, Hongkong, the registered office of the above named Company on TUESDAY the 1st day of October 1918, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon, when the subjoined Resolution, which was passed at the Extraordinary General General Meeting of the Company held on the 13th day of September, 1918, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution:

That the new Articles already approved by this Meeting and for the purpose of identification thereof subscribed by the Chairman thereof be and the same are hereby approved and that such Articles be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof.

A copy of the new Articles referred to may be inspected by any Shareholder of the said Company at the Company's Offices in Hongkong, or at the Offices of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes & Master, (the Company's Solicitors), at Prince's Building, Victoria, aforesaid, on any weekday between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.

Iated this 13th day of September, 1918.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

MARTIN'S APIOL-STEEL
PILLS

For further particulars and

MASSAGE HALL
4, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL,
HONGKONG.

M.R. T. TAKAYE,
MRS. MORTA,
CERTIFIED MASSAUR.

POST OFFICE.

Telegraphic Communication with Wagan Lighthouse is interrupted.

The parcel post service to Cuba is suspended.

On and after May 1st 1918, Imperial Postal Orders will be cashed in India at the rate of 1/5 to the rupee.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

No confidential letter addressed to Abadan, Abwaz or Mohammarnor in the Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in weight.

The Parcel Post Service to the Portuguese Colonies in West Africa and to Spanish Offices in Morocco (except for Passengers of War) is suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siberia and Mongolia, and to German, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted for transmission unless accompanied by a special permit issued by the British Minister at Athens.

Unshipped parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Postmen are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4 cents rate addressed to Yunnanfu and Mangsue and other places in the Province of Yunnan should be superscribed with the words "For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

Until further notice parcels for civil addresses in the provinces of Ustia, Vicenza, Treviso, Padua, Venice, and Belluno in Italy will not be accepted for transmission unless posted under the British War Office Permit.

The Parcel Post Services to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Eritrea, French Somaliland, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

The charge for customs duty on samples of manufactured tobacco not exceeding 6 ozs. in gross weight, and on samples of spirits (except as fumed spirits) not exceeding 12 ozs. in gross weight imported into the United Kingdom by post has now been increased to 15/6d and 15/4d respectively.

The importation by post into Japan of foreign rice, except such as may be imported by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce and the persons designated by him, is prohibited.

This prohibition is not applicable to rice imported into Taiwan (Formosa) and Karabuto (Japanese Saghalien).

From the 1st May 1918 there will be three General deliveries daily from the District Post Office—except on Sunday and Holidays when there will be one delivery only.

The hours of delivery will be as follows—Week days 9 a.m. 1 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Sundays and Holidays noon.

The importation into the Commonwealth of Australia of tea, other than that grown or produced in British Possessions is prohibited, unless the consent in writing of the Commonwealth Minister for Trade and Customs has been first obtained.

Information has been received from the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs Tokio, that on and after 1st April 1918, the Post Office of Japan will collect a demurrage charge from the addresses of parcels on which Customs duties or inland taxes are imposed in Japan, not withdrawn from the Post Office within 20 days from the date of the notice of their arrival to be sent to the addressee.

The Director General of Posts and Telegraphs India, advises that "The Parcel Post Service to the Indian Civil Postal Agencies at Abu Dhabi, Amara, Bagdad, Bursa, Bursa City, Fao, Kut, Nasiriyah, Qulat Saleh, Sulash-Shaykh and Zabir in Mesopotamia is suspended and that piece-goods, haberdashery and similar articles, except those intended for the personal use of the addressee and not for sale, cannot be sent to those offices or to Abadan, Abwaz or Mohammarnor by the letter post, and that such articles if received will not be delivered and will be liable to confiscation."

Registered and Parcel Mails class 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

Telegraphic information has been received from London that packets of Sugar not exceeding one pound in weight may still be sent by parcel post to the United Kingdom and that such pack is admitted to the United Kingdom free of import licence or customs duty.

On 1st September, 1918, the rates of postage chargeable in India on letters for all places abroad to which the rate of one cent per ounce was previously applicable was raised to 1½ cents for the first ounce, and 1 cent for each additional ounce.

The postage on letters to Naval and Military addresses was increased.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.

Formosa via Ke Long, Shanghai & N. China—21st Sept. Registration 9.15 a.m. Letters 10 a.m.

Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, "anada, United States, Ceylon, 1st Bonti, Australia & Europe via San Francisco—21st Sept., Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

Bangkok—1st Sept., 1 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—21st Sept., 3 p.m.

Saigon—1st Sept., 3 p.m.

SUNDAY, 22nd September.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—22nd Sept., 1 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—22nd Sept., 3 p.m.

Saigon—1st Sept., 3 p.m.

MONDAY, 23rd September.

Philippines Islands, Spain via N. Canada, United States, Ceylon, 1st Bonti, Australia & Europe via Victoria, P. C.—23rd Sept., Registration 11.45 a.m. Letters 12.30 p.m.

Wellhalwei & Tientsin—23rd Sept., 2 p.m.

TUESDAY, 24th September.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—24th Sept., 1 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—24th Sept., 3 p.m.

THURSDAY, 26th September.

Shanghai and North China—26th Sept., 3 p.m.

FRIDAY, 27th September.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—27th Sept., 1 p.m.

Philippines Islands—27th Sept., 2 p.m.

NOTICE.

UNIVERSITY OF
HONGKONG.

Matriculation, Senior and Junior
Local Examinations

NOTICE is hereby given that the examinations will commence on MONDAY, December 9th 1918.

Arrangements will be made to hold the examination at any town where a sufficient number of candidates offer themselves. Candidates who wish to be examined at any other place than Hongkong or Shanghai must apply to the Registrar on or before October 2nd 1918.

Forms of entry and all particulars can be obtained on application to the REGISTRAR. The University, Hongkong.

The entry form duly filled in, must reach the Registrar, together with the fee (Ten dollars, Hongkong Currency) on or before October 9th, 1918.

The examinations will be conducted according to the "Regulations for the Senior and Junior Local Examinations and for the Matriculation Examination 1918.

UNIVERSITY OF FONGKONG.
Hongkong, 14th September, 1918

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

September 19th, 20th, 21st & 22.

"THE HIDDEN HAND"

Episode 3 "The Isle of Dread" Episode 4 "The False Locket"

MOVE ON
HAROLD J. LOYD COMEDY.

British Gazette, No. 465-466.

Etc., Etc.

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TIDE TABLE.

From 16th Sept. to 22nd Sept.

High Water Hongkong Mean Tide.

Low Water Hongkong Mean Tide.

Mean Tide.